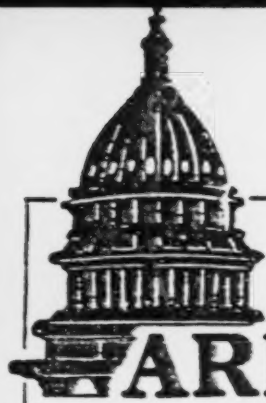
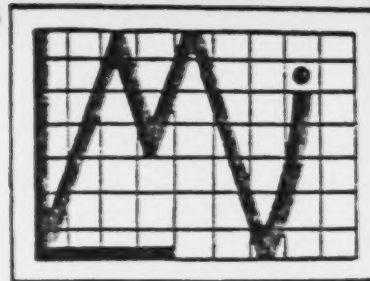


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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.



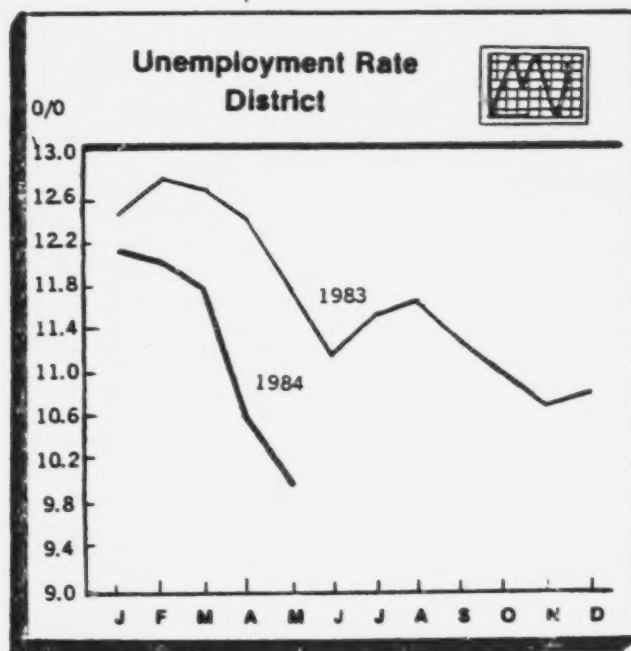
# AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF  
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR MAY 1984

JULY 13, 1984

## UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINE CONTINUES IN THE DISTRICT



The monthly decrease in the rate was a result of rising employment and declining unemployment. Unemployment among District residents decreased from 33,300 in April 1984 to 30,700 in May 1984. Conversely, the number of employed District residents increased slightly from 279,800 in April 1984 to 280,600 in May 1984. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate dropped from 7.6 percent in April 1984 to 7.2 percent in May 1984.

Compared to year ago estimates the District's jobless rate is down sharply--from 11.8 percent in May 1983 to 9.9 percent in May 1984. Significant declines in the number of jobless District residents (7,500) was recorded over the year. Since May 1983 joblessness among District residents has fallen 19.6 percent. However, the number of employed City residents is also down substantially. Between May 1983 and May 1984 employment of District residents declined 2.2 percent from 286,800 to 280,600.

During May, the unemployment rate in the District dropped sharply to 9.9 percent from 10.6 percent in April. This was the fourth consecutive monthly decline and the first month since January 1982 (27 consecutive months) that the District's rate has been below double digits.

Despite the welcome improvement in the unemployment rate the prognosis is one of guarded optimism. The above data shows the lower jobless rate is the result of lower joblessness with no rise

DIVISION OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION,  
RESEARCH & ANALYSIS

LABOR FORCE DATA BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE a/  
May 1984

|                              | May <u>b/</u><br>1984 | April <u>c/</u><br>1984 | May<br>1983 | April<br>1983 | Net Change from<br>April 1984 May<br>1984 1983 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|
| <u>WASHINGTON, D.C.</u>      |                       |                         |             |               |                                                |
| Civilian Labor Force         | 311,300               | 313,100                 | 325,100     | 325,800       | -1,800                                         |
| Total Employment             | 280,600               | 279,800                 | 286,800     | 285,300       | 800                                            |
| Total Unemployment           | 30,700                | 33,300                  | 38,200      | 40,500        | -2,600                                         |
| Unemployment Rate <u>d/</u>  | 9.9                   | 10.6                    | 11.8        | 12.4          | xxx                                            |
| <u>WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA</u> |                       |                         |             |               |                                                |
| Civilian Labor Force         | 1,815,500             | 1,802,400               | 1,784,800   | 1,770,900     | 13,100                                         |
| Total Employment             | 1,744,200             | 1,729,800               | 1,694,300   | 1,675,100     | 14,400                                         |
| Total Unemployment           | 71,300                | 72,600                  | 90,500      | 95,800        | -1,300                                         |
| Unemployment Rate <u>d/</u>  | 3.9                   | 4.0                     | 5.1         | 5.4           | xxx                                            |
| <u>SUBURBAN RING</u>         |                       |                         |             |               |                                                |
| Civilian Labor Force         | 1,504,200             | 1,489,300               | 1,459,700   | 1,445,100     | 14,900                                         |
| Total Employment             | 1,463,600             | 1,450,000               | 1,407,500   | 1,389,800     | 13,600                                         |
| Total Unemployment           | 40,600                | 39,400                  | 52,300      | 55,300        | 1,200                                          |
| Unemployment Rate <u>d/</u>  | 2.7                   | 2.6                     | 3.6         | 3.8           | xxx                                            |

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding

b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data

c/ Previous Month Revised Data

d/ Not seasonally adjusted

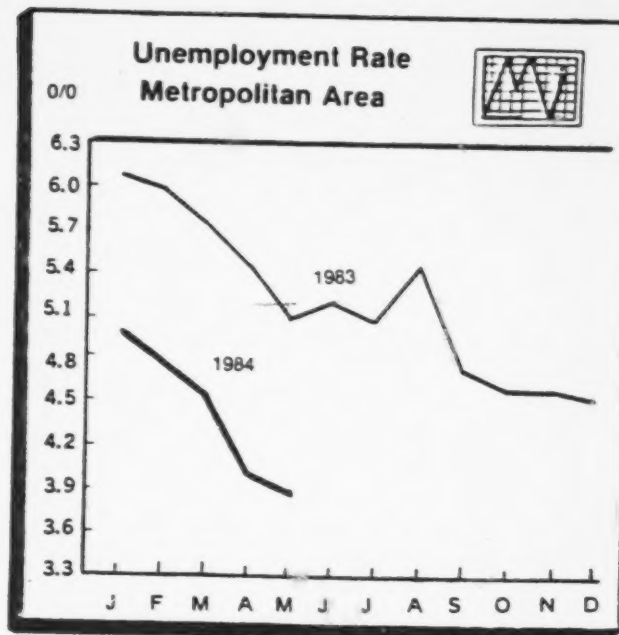
Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges and Charles Counties in Maryland.

in employment. Unpublished data for the District continues to show that the percent of the 16 and over population working or looking for work is lower in the first five months of 1984 compared to the same period in 1983.

Another economic indicator (employment-population ratio) measuring the economic well being of District residents is down compared to a year ago. Based on preliminary estimates the fall in the employment-population ratio in 1984 is expected to be between 0.6 and 1.4 percentage points. The employment-population ratio measures the fraction of the total population being supported by the employed population. In general a higher employment-population suggests that the population is better off. With two of these three economic indicators falling over the year this suggests that District residents on the whole may be worse off now compared to a year ago, despite the falling unemployment rate. [The two economic indicators that are lower than a year ago are the percent of the 16 and over population working or looking for work and the employment-population ratio].

The employment situation for Area residents improved slightly over the month, while that for suburban residents declined slightly over the month. Between April 1984 and May 1984 the Area unemployment rate dropped from 4.0 percent to 3.9 percent. (The improvement in the rate came as a result of lower unemployment in the District). Area unemployment fell to 71,300 in May 1984, while the level and rate of suburban unemployment increased over the month. In May 1984, the suburban unemployment rate was 2.7 percent, 0.1 percentage point higher than the previous month. Similarly, unemployment among suburban residents rose from 39,400 to 40,600 between April and May 1984. Employment was up over the month in the Area and Suburbs to 1,744,200 and 1,463,600 respectively.

Compared to year ago estimates (May



1983 to May 1984) Area and Suburban employment situations continue to show significant gains. Area joblessness has declined by 19,200 to 71,300 since May 1983, with the jobless rate declining 1.2 percentage points to 3.9 percent. Area employment has made gains totalling 49,900 over the year. The suburban jobless rate has declined by 0.9 percentage point to 2.7 percent as a result of a rise in employment of 3.9 percent and a 29.7 percent drop in total joblessness.

#### JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

The number of jobs in the Washington Metropolitan Area rose by 10,000 between April and May of this year. Seventy-six percent (7,600) of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest private sector gains were in Retail Trade (2,600); followed by Construction (1,900) and Services (1,700). Almost all of this growth occurred in suburban jurisdictions. The number of Government jobs rose 2,400 over the month, due to a rise in the number of Federal jobs (3,200) and a decline in the number of State and Local Government jobs (-800). The growth in Federal jobs favored the suburbs.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK  
(in thousands)

| INDUSTRY                         | DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA |                   |       | METROPOLITAN AREA |                    |         |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|
|                                  | May <u>a/</u>        | April <u>b/</u>   | May   | May <u>a/</u>     | April <u>b/</u>    | May     |
|                                  | 1984                 | 1984              | 1983  | 1984              | 1984               | 1983    |
| TOTAL                            | 596.8                | 596.2             | 595.8 | 1,687.1           | 1,677.1            | 1,640.6 |
| Total Private Sector             | 335.8                | 335.7             | 339.4 | 1,150.9           | 1,143.3            | 1,105.6 |
| Manufacturing                    | 14.4                 | 14.6              | 14.2  | 69.5              | 69.3               | 63.4    |
| Food & Kindred Products          | 0.8                  | 0.8               | 0.8   | 4.4               | 4.3                | 4.5     |
| Printing & Publishing            | 11.6                 | 11.7              | 11.3  | 26.6              | 26.6               | 24.6    |
| All Other Manufacturing          | 2.0                  | 2.1               | 2.1   | 38.5              | 38.4               | 34.3    |
| Mining                           | 0.1                  | 0.1               | 0.1   | 1.0               | 1.0                | 1.1     |
| Construction                     | 10.5                 | 10.4              | 10.1  | 83.0              | 81.1               | 73.4    |
| Transportation, Communication    |                      |                   |       |                   |                    |         |
| Public Utilities                 | 25.1                 | 25.0              | 25.9  | 78.4              | 77.9               | 75.2    |
| Interstate Railroads             | 3.1                  | 3.1               | 3.0   | 4.0               | 4.0                | 3.9     |
| Other Transportation             | 5.3                  | 5.2               | 5.0   | 33.8              | 33.4               | 30.5    |
| Communication & Public Utilities | 16.7                 | 16.7              | 17.9  | 40.6              | 40.5               | 40.8    |
| Trade                            | 58.7                 | 58.2              | 59.2  | 322.4             | 319.8              | 311.6   |
| Wholesale                        | 9.5                  | 9.4 <sup>d/</sup> | 9.9   | 62.1              | 62.1 <sup>d/</sup> | 59.6    |
| Retail                           | 49.2                 | 48.8              | 49.3  | 260.3             | 257.7              | 252.0   |
| General Merchandise              | 5.9                  | 5.9               | 5.7   | 32.4              | 32.2               | 31.5    |
| Food                             | NA                   | NA                | NA    | 34.5              | 34.5               | 33.6    |
| Automotive                       | NA                   | NA                | NA    | 29.5              | 29.2               | 27.6    |
| Apparel & Accessories            | NA                   | NA                | NA    | 18.5              | 18.6               | 18.8    |
| Eating & Drinking                | 22.7                 | 22.4              | 22.9  | 85.4              | 84.2               | 83.5    |
| Other Retail Trade               | 20.6                 | 20.5              | 20.7  | 60.0              | 59.0               | 57.0    |
| Finance, Insurance, &            |                      |                   |       |                   |                    |         |
| Real Estate                      | 34.0                 | 33.9              | 34.3  | 95.2              | 94.5               | 94.0    |
| Banking                          | 7.2                  | 7.2               | 7.2   | 19.6              | 19.6               | 19.4    |
| All Other                        | 26.8                 | 26.7              | 27.1  | 75.6              | 74.9               | 74.6    |
| Services                         | 193.0                | 193.5             | 195.6 | 501.4             | 499.7              | 486.9   |
| Hotels & Lodging Places          | 11.3                 | 11.3              | 11.4  | 24.7              | 24.4               | 24.3    |
| Personal Services                | 3.8                  | 3.8               | 4.0   | 19.7              | 19.9               | 19.1    |
| Business Services                | 35.7                 | 35.6              | 36.6  | 457.0             | 455.4              | 443.5   |
| Health Services                  | 29.2                 | 29.3              | 29.5  | NA                | NA                 | NA      |
| Legal Services                   | 18.9                 | 18.9              | 18.5  | NA                | NA                 | NA      |
| Educational Services             | 31.8                 | 32.8              | 32.7  | NA                | NA                 | NA      |
| Membership Organizations         | 28.7                 | 28.7              | 29.0  | NA                | NA                 | NA      |
| All Other Services               | 33.6                 | 33.1              | 33.9  | NA                | NA                 | NA      |
| Government                       | 261.0                | 260.5             | 256.4 | 536.2             | 533.8              | 535.0   |
| Federal Government               | 212.1                | 211.6             | 208.1 | 355.4             | 352.2              | 350.4   |
| State & Local Government         | NA                   | NA                | NA    | 180.8             | 181.6              | 184.6   |
| D.C. Government                  | 43.7                 | 43.7              | 43.1  | NA                | NA                 | NA      |
| Local Government                 | 5.2                  | 5.2               | 5.2   | NA                | NA                 | NA      |

<sup>d/</sup>Strike over

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part c the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Over the year (May 1984 compared to May 1983) the number of jobs in the Area increased by 46,500. Ninety-seven percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains occurred in Services (14,500); Wholesale and Retail Trade (10,800); and Construction (9,600). The number of Government jobs rose by 1,200 over the year. Declines in State and Local Government (3,800) were more than offset by an increase in the number of Federal jobs (5,000). Still, the number of Federal jobs in May 1984 was 14,100 fewer than in May 1980.

#### **JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia increased for the fourth consecutive month between April and May of this year. The over the month rise was the smallest since February 1984, however. The net increase in the private sector was 100 jobs, reflecting a gain of 500 jobs in Wholesale and Retail Trade, a loss of 500 jobs in Services, and marginal gains and losses in other industries. An increase of 500 Government jobs reflects gains in Federal employment in the District.

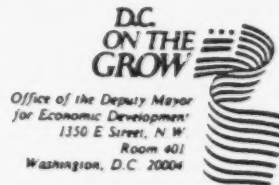
Over the year (May 1984 compared to May 1983) the number of District jobs grew by 1,000. As was the case in April, job growth was limited to the public sector. The number of private sector jobs declined in over the year comparisons for the third consecutive month. From May 1983 to May 1984, the number of private sector jobs declined by 3,600. The only private sector industry to post a net increase was Construction (400). On the other hand, the number of public sector jobs increased by 4,600-- 4,000 Federal jobs and 600 District Government jobs. Nevertheless, there were 17,100 fewer Federal jobs in the District in May 1984 than in May 1980.

#### **JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS**

Mirroring a national trend, job growth in Washington's suburban jurisdictions

substantially outpaced job growth in the City--600 jobs compared to 9,400 jobs--between April and May of this year. Eighty percent of those jobs were in the private sector. The largest gains were in Services (2,200 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (2,100 jobs); and Construction (1,800 jobs). Public sector gains were limited to Federal jobs (2,700), as the number of State and Local Government jobs declined by 800 over the month.

Over the year (May 1984 compared to May 1983) the number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions spiralled upward to 1,090,300--an increase of 45,500 jobs. Pronounced gains in the private sector (48,900) more than compensated for retrenchment in the public sector. The exuberant performance in the private sector was led by vigorous



## **The UDAG Program**

As a vehicle for development, a UDAG is a federally funded tool designed to stimulate economic revitalization and community development through public/private ventures. Through the UDAG program, an average of 15 to 20 percent of a project's cost can be financed by a low interest government loan, with remaining funds coming from the private sector. Projects requiring a smaller percentage of government funding are usually more favored.

UDAG dollars have assisted in the successful development of shopping malls, hotels, industrial plants, residential housing, and mixed-use structures. UDAGs can be used to provide gap financing for site improvements, providing infrastructure, rehabilitation, and other specific uses.

Only cities can apply to the UDAG program. Developers can apply for UDAG funding through the Office of Business and Economic Development, which is the recipient of all District UDAGs.

For further information, contact the Office of Business and Economic Development at 727-6600.

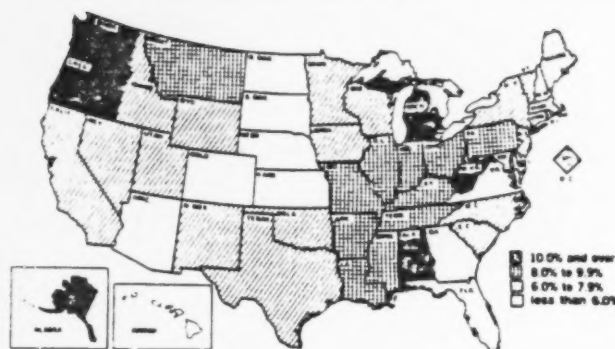
advances in the Services industry (17,100 jobs); Wholesale and Retail Trade (11,300 jobs); and Construction (9,200 jobs). In the public sector, the continued erosion of State and Local Government jobs more than offset gains in the number of Federal jobs. State and Local Government jobs declined by 4,400 over the year, while the Federal work force grew by 1,000.

#### **UNEMPLOYMENT RATES<sup>1</sup> IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES**

In April 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 234 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.0 percent unemployment rate had the 17th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Ft. Worth (3.9 percent) had a lower unemployment rate.

However, when the District proper (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 10.7 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the fifth highest unemployment rate, exceeded only by West Virginia (14.9 percent); Alaska (11.8 percent); Alabama (11.0 percent); and Michigan (11.0 percent). Nebraska, with

Unemployment Rates by State, April 1984



4.1 percent, had the lowest rate among the states. Except for Alaska, all states experienced lower unemployment rates when compared to April of the previous year. Seven states and the District of Columbia were still experiencing double digit unemployment rates. On average, unemployment rates among the states have declined 2.6 percentage points over the year, whereas the District's rate has fallen only 1.7 percentage points over the same period. In Virginia and Maryland the unemployment rate was 4.3 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

In comparison with 22 selected central cities, the District had the eighth highest unemployment rate in April 1984,

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at 10.7 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.4 percent. Gary Indiana (21.7 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (4.4 percent) had the lowest. Each of these cities experienced a lower unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

#### Unemployment in Selected Cities\*

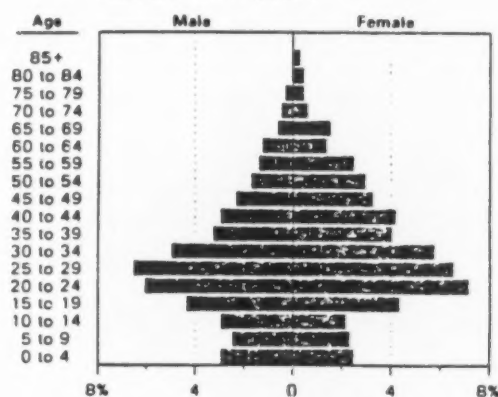
| City                   | April<br>1984 | April<br>1983 |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Gary, IN            | 21.7          | 25.9          |
| 2. Cleveland, OH       | 14.0          | 17.1          |
| 3. Birmingham, AL      | 13.6          | 16.9          |
| 4. Dayton, OH          | 12.6          | 16.2          |
| 5. Buffalo, NY         | 11.7          | 18.4          |
| 6. Newark, NJ          | 11.6          | 13.1          |
| 7. Pittsburgh, PA      | 10.7          | 12.6          |
| 8. Dist. of Columbia   | 10.7          | 12.4          |
| 9. Cincinnati, OH      | 10.3          | 13.0          |
| 10. Chicago, IL        | 9.5           | 11.3          |
| 11. Columbus, OH       | 8.7           | 10.2          |
| 12. Miami, FL          | 8.2           | 12.0          |
| 13. Los Angeles, CA    | 8.2           | 10.9          |
| 14. Milwaukee, WI      | 7.9           | 14.1          |
| 15. Houston, TX        | 7.9           | 10.5          |
| 16. New York, NY       | 7.7           | 9.2           |
| 17. Philadelphia, PA   | 7.6           | 9.6           |
| 18. New Orleans, LA    | 7.5           | 9.9           |
| 19. Salt Lake City, UT | 7.0           | 10.9          |
| 20. Baltimore, MD      | 7.0           | 9.7           |
| 21. Atlanta, GA        | 7.0           | 8.8           |
| 22. Boston, MA         | 5.8           | 7.6           |
| 23. Dallas, TX         | 4.4           | 5.9           |

\*Preliminary unemployment rates.

#### A PROFILE OF THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY FROM THE 1980 CENSUS

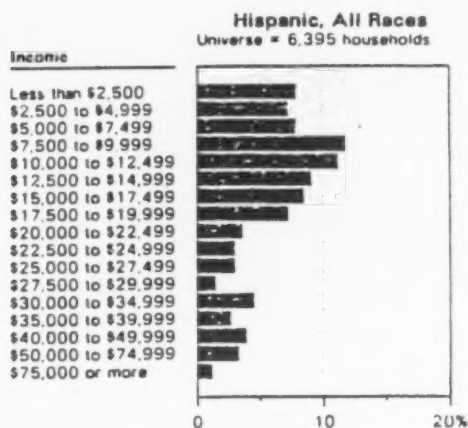
Hispanic residents accounted for 17,777 persons in the 1980 Census of the District of Columbia, 2.8 percent of the total population. For the nation, 6.4 percent of the population was Hispanic. The Hispanic population in the District included 7,902 White Hispanics; 3,562 Black Hispanics; and 6,313 Hispanics of other races. Of these Hispanics, 17.6 percent were of Mexican origin, 8.4 percent were Puerto Rican, 3.9 percent Cuban and 70.1 percent of other Hispanic origins. Among male Hispanics, the median age was 27.9 years and for females, 31.2 years.

Hispanic Population, All Races  
Universe = 17,777 persons



According to the Census, only 4,484 of the 17,777 Hispanics spoke only English at home, as compared to 12,292 who used a language other than English. Of this group, 8,986 reported they spoke English "well" and 3,306 spoke English "poorly" or "not at all". This was 19.7 percent of the District's Hispanic population over 5 years of age. The median educational level of 10,991 Hispanics 25 years or older was 12.5 years of education compared to 12.7 years for District residents as a whole. However, 39.9 of the Hispanics percent had not graduated from high school. This compares to 32.9 percent for all residents. In 1980, 15.9 percent of Hispanic families lived below the poverty level vs 15.1 percent

city-wide and constituted 19.3 percent of all Hispanic persons vs 18.6 city-wide.



The 1980 labor force participation rate for Hispanics was a high 72.7 percent vs a city-wide average of 63.9 percent. There were 10,664 Hispanics 16 years or older officially counted as in the civilian labor force (3.3 percent of all D.C. residents working or seeking work) of whom, 10,007 were employed (3.4 percent of all employed residents). Unemployed Hispanics numbered 657, giving Hispanics as a group an unemployment rate in April 1980 of 6.2 percent as compared to an overall city rate of 6.8 percent. The unemployment rate of Hispanic youth in 1980 was 10.1 percent. Some 3,888 Hispanics 16 years of age or older were not in the labor force (67 were in institutions).

Of the 10,007 working Hispanics:

- 12.8% were Executives, Administrative or Managerial Employees
- 12.3% were Professionals
- 3.4% were Technicians
- 5.0% were Sales Workers
- 17.2% were Administrative or Clerical Workers
- 36.0% were Service Workers (vs 17.5% for the total working population)

Of the working Hispanic residents, 6,975 worked in the city and 3,032 outside the District.

The above special Census tabulations were compiled for the U.S Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration by the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of the University of California.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for benefits from all regular unemployment insurance programs operating in the District of Columbia totalled 3,270 in May--a slight (3.3 percent) increase from last month, and 2.7 percent increase from the same period last year. The City paid \$6.3 million in benefits to 11,545 recipients, covering 44,100 weeks of compensation. This experience was slightly higher than the \$6.0 million paid in April, for 41,900 weeks. The payments and weeks compensated are 24 and 23 percents respectively below May of last year.

To date this year, 17,930 initial claims have been taken, 222,930 weeks compensated, and \$32.1 million paid in regular benefits by the City. Persons receiving benefits for the first time numbered 11,490, while those exhausting benefits were at 5,950 through May.

The rise in claims taking in May is attributable to activity in the State program, where there were 120 more claimants than last month. An appeals decision to pay Greyhound employees from a fall labor dispute is the primary factor in the increase. Both the Federal and Ex-Servicemen's Programs had ten percent fewer claims than last month. The State program was also in the forefront of the increased number of weeks compensated (+2,230) followed by 30 in the Ex-Servicemen's program. Federal recipients had 70 fewer weeks than last month. The influx of labor disputees had a direct impact upon the State program increase in weeks compensated.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS  
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
May, 1984

|                                     | May<br>1984 | Apr <sup>1</sup><br>1984 | May<br>1983  | % Change From<br>April 1984 May<br>1983 |         |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------|---------|
| <u>STATE UI PROGRAM a/</u>          |             |                          |              |                                         |         |
| Initial Claims Taken                | 2,974       | 2,851                    | 2,905        | + 4.3                                   | + 2.4   |
| Weeks of Unemployment Claimed       | 42,312      | 39,875                   | 52,781       | + 6.1                                   | - 19.8  |
| Weeks of Unemployment Compensated   | 39,526      | 37,291                   | 51,224       | + 6.0                                   | - 22.8  |
| Total Benefits Paid                 | \$5,566,050 | \$5,259,031              | \$7,408,141  | + 5.8                                   | - 24.9  |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment      | \$140.82    | \$141.03                 | \$144.62     | - 0.1                                   | - 2.6   |
| Number of First Payments            | 1,883       | 1,596                    | 1,753        | + 18.0                                  | + 7.4   |
| Number of Final Payments            | 1,130       | 1,100                    | 1,282        | + 2.7                                   | - 11.9  |
| Total Beneficiaries                 | 10,335      | 10,526                   | 13,382       | - 1.8                                   | - 22.8  |
| Average Weeks of Duration <u>d/</u> | 21.0        | 23.4                     | 29.2         | - 10.3                                  | - 28.1  |
| <u>FEDERAL PROGRAM b/</u>           |             |                          |              |                                         |         |
| Initial Claims Taken                | 238         | 265                      | 188          | - 10.2                                  | + 26.6  |
| Weeks of Unemployment Claimed       | 4,094       | 4,093                    | 4,745        | 0.0                                     | - 13.7  |
| Weeks of Unemployment Compensated   | 3,893       | 3,959                    | 4,768        | - 1.7                                   | - 18.4  |
| Total Benefits Paid                 | \$644,424   | \$663,797                | \$ 790,142   | - 2.9                                   | - 18.4  |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment      | \$165.53    | \$167.67                 | \$165.72     | - 1.3                                   | - 0.1   |
| Number of First Payments            | 153         | 175                      | 153          | - 12.6                                  | 0.0     |
| Number of Final Payments            | 136         | 159                      | 135          | - 14.5                                  | + 0.7   |
| Total Beneficiaries                 | 1,027       | 1,125                    | 1,248        | - 8.7                                   | - 17.7  |
| Average Weeks of Duration <u>d/</u> | 25.4        | 22.6                     | 31.2         | + 12.4                                  | - 18.6  |
| <u>EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/</u> |             |                          |              |                                         |         |
| Initial Claims Taken                | 54          | 60                       | 70           | - 10.0                                  | - 22.9  |
| Weeks of Unemployment Claimed       | 890         | 927                      | 1,183        | - 4.0                                   | - 24.8  |
| Weeks of Unemployment Compensated   | 657         | 630                      | 876          | + 4.3                                   | - 25.0  |
| Total Benefits Paid                 | \$103,678   | \$ 96,343                | \$135,703    | + 7.6                                   | - 23.6  |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment      | \$157.81    | \$152.93                 | \$154.91     | + 3.2                                   | + 1.9   |
| Number of First Payments            | 54          | 46                       | 63           | + 17.4                                  | - 14.3  |
| Number of Final Payments            | 0           | 0                        | 24           | 0.0                                     | - 100.0 |
| Total Beneficiaries                 | 183         | 189                      | 255          | - 3.2                                   | - 28.2  |
| Average Weeks of Duration <u>d/</u> | 12.2        | 13.7                     | 13.9         | - 10.9                                  | - 12.2  |
| <u>TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS</u>          |             |                          |              |                                         |         |
| Initial Claims Taken                | 3,266       | 3,176                    | 3,163        | + 2.8                                   | + 3.3   |
| Weeks of Unemployment Claimed       | 47,296      | 44,895                   | 58,709       | + 5.3                                   | - 19.4  |
| Weeks of Unemployment Compensated   | 44,076      | 41,880                   | 56,868       | + 5.2                                   | - 22.5  |
| Total Benefits Paid                 | \$6,314,152 | \$6,019,171              | \$ 8,333,986 | + 4.9                                   | - 24.2  |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment      | \$143.26    | \$143.72                 | \$146.55     | - 0.3                                   | - 2.2   |
| Number of First Payments            | 2,090       | 1,817                    | 1,969        | + 15.0                                  | + 6.1   |
| Number of Final Payments            | 1,266       | 1,259                    | 1,441        | + 0.6                                   | - 12.1  |
| Total Beneficiaries                 | 11,545      | 11,840                   | 14,885       | - 2.5                                   | - 22.4  |
| Average Weeks of Duration <u>d/</u> | 21.1        | 23.0                     | 28.9         | - 8.3                                   | - 27.0  |

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

Likewise, benefits paid mirror the weeks compensated in the programs mentioned above. The State program has paid \$28.0 million to eligible recipients this year through May, covering 214,000 weeks of compensated joblessness. Through May of last year, the comparable figure were \$40.0 million and 277,750 weeks.

The Federal and Ex-Servicemen's programs outlayed \$2.4 million and \$6 million, respectively, during the calendar year through May 1984.

#### WAGE INCREASES IN THE AREA WERE MODERATE OVER THE PAST YEAR

Recently the Bureau of Labor Statistics released their Annual Wage Survey for the Washington Metropolitan Area. The Bureau surveyed four classes of workers: office clerical; electronic data processing; skilled maintenance and unskilled plant workers. Between March 1983 and March 1984 increases ranged from 0.6 percent for unskilled plant workers to 7.2 percent for clerical workers. During this same period the Washington CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers increased only 4.6 percent. As a result clerical workers, data processing workers and maintenance workers all received increases in real earnings.

Among the workers surveyed the highest paid occupations were electronic data processing which was lead by class III system analysts who earned \$632.00 per week, up 4.0 percent from March of 1983. Secretaries averaged \$351.00 per week--a 6.0 percent increase. Word processors, included in the study for the first time, average \$296.00 per week. Among clerical workers, stenographers were the highest paid at \$401.50 per week, while file clerks, switch board operators, messengers and key entry operators had average salaries ranging from \$220.00 to \$248.00 per week.

Among skilled maintenance workers, motor vehicle mechanics earned the highest hourly wages--\$12.74 per hour. Janitors, the most heavily populated occupation, averaged \$3.99 an hour. Over-the-year changes in average earnings and prices are shown below:

| Worker Group               | March 1983<br>to<br>March 1984 |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| % Change in earnings for - |                                |
| Office Clerical            | 7.2                            |
| Electronic data processing | 5.8                            |
| Skilled maintenance        | 6.6                            |
| Unskilled plant workers    | 0.6                            |

% Change in consumer prices in -

|                                                     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|
| The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical workers | 4.6 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----|

SOURCE: BLS-Regional Office  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Copies of the Washington D.C. Area Wage Survey may be obtained by sending \$4.00 (payable to the Superintendent of Documents) to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, P.O. Box 13309 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101.

#### HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1984 was up \$5.73. Average Weekly Hours rose 0.3 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 26¢ an hour.

Again this month Stone, Clay and Glass Products showed the largest overall rise. Weekly Earnings were up \$6.14 with Hourly Earnings showing an increase of 0.4 of an hour. Hourly Earnings rose 6¢ an hour. As with last month's data overtime at premium pay was the major cause.

# CES

## A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

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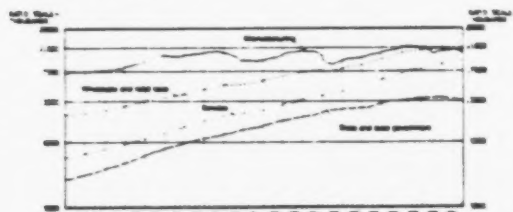
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of government and private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from a special Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount of time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment  
by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)



# The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

## Bargains on Youth Jobs

**C**OULD YOU use some extra help around your office this summer? Uncle Sam has a deal for you. For as little as 50 cents an hour, you can hire a needy teen-ager. Help that cheap you can't afford to pass up.

This unparalleled bargain is brought to you courtesy of the federal government's Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, now improved to provide still larger subsidies to employers who hire low-income 16- and 17-year-olds during the summer months. The tax credit will provide a rebate of 85 percent of total wages paid to newly hired youths for up to 90 days of work between May 1 and Sept. 15. With the minimum wage as low as \$3.35 an hour (the lowest value in inflation-adjusted dollars it has had in many years), the net cost to the employer can be as low as 50 cents an hour.

The Summer Jobs for Youth campaign—sponsored by area chambers of commerce, public employment services, Private Industry Councils and the Greater Washington Board of Trade—is helping to make it easy for local employers to take advantage

of the jobs tax credit as well as other summer job promotion efforts. If you're interested in hiring an eligible teen-ager, contact your local public employment service or call the special campaign telephone number (296-JOBS) for further information.

If you don't have a job to offer but would like to help out another way, you can make a tax-deductible contribution to the National Capital Area Foundation, which will give the money to the five Washington-area Private Industry Councils that coordinate local job training programs. They'll use the money to help small and minority businesses in the area take on more youthful workers.

Remember that while the job market is generally in much better shape than it was a year ago, the job situation for teen-agers, especially black teen-agers, has hardly improved at all. One out of five teen-agers still can't find work, and among black teen-agers the unemployment rate still exceeds 45 percent. When school lets out this summer, the competition for jobs will get still tougher. These kids need a helping hand.

---

*To list a job with The District of Columbia Summer Youth Employment Program, call Sarah Smith, (202) 639-1597.*

(Reprinted from The Washington Post, May 1, 1984)

The most significant decrease occurred in Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies. Weekly Earnings were down \$10.20, as Weekly Hours dropped 0.4 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings were down 16¢ an hour. Less overtime being worked in the industry was the main cause of the decrease.

Please note that Non-Durable Goods shows an increase from last months data, although the two line items broken out under it show a decrease. There is no published line item for all other non-durables. The all other category was responsible for the increase in the Total Non-Durable Goods figures.

#### WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.2 percent to 305.7 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in May 1984. For the 12-month period ended

in May 1984, the CPI-U rose 4.3 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers also rose 0.2 percent from March to May. The May level of 308.9 (1967=100) was 3.7 percent higher than in May 1983.

The 0.2 percent increase in the CPI-U from March to May compares with an advance of 0.5 percent for the 2 months ended in March. Substantial increase in the transportation and apparel indexes were partially offset by lower food and housing costs.

The Transportation index rose 1.4 percent, reflecting higher costs for used cars, new vehicles, and automobile insurance. The cost of public transportation also increased, due to higher fares for air and intercity bus travel.

The apparel index rose 3.3 percent from March to May. Higher prices were recorded for women's and men's apparel, boys' and girls' footwear, and jewelry. Charges for apparel were significantly higher.

#### EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA May 1984

|                                             | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS |               |             | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS |               |             | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS |               |             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------|
|                                             | May<br>1984             | April<br>1984 | May<br>1983 | May<br>1984          | April<br>1984 | May<br>1983 | May<br>1984             | April<br>1984 | May<br>1983 |
| TOTAL MANUFACTURING                         | 396.52                  | 390.79        | 373.04      | 38.1                 | 37.8          | 38.3        | 10.49                   | 10.23         | 9.74        |
| Durable Goods                               | 354.03                  | 356.54        | 328.36      | 41.7                 | 41.7          | 41.2        | 8.49                    | 8.55          | 7.97        |
| Stone, Clay & Glass<br>Products             | 386.30                  | 380.16        | 356.12      | 43.6                 | 43.2          | 42.7        | a/8.86                  | a/8.80        | a/8.34      |
| Electric Machinery,<br>Equipment & Supplies | 363.13                  | 373.33        | 339.86      | 41.5                 | 41.9          | 40.8        | 8.75                    | a/8.91        | j/8.33      |
| Non-durable Goods                           | 430.28                  | 418.90        | 407.88      | 34.7                 | 35.5          | 36.0        | 12.40                   | 11.80         | 11.33       |
| Food & Kindred<br>Products                  | 479.11                  | 478.27        | 469.75      | 34.1                 | 33.8          | 34.9        | 1/14.05                 | 14.15         | a/13.46j/   |
| Printing & Publishing                       | 454.31                  | 439.20        | 421.58      | 37.3                 | 36.0          | 36.5        | 12.18                   | a/12.20j/     | 11.55       |

Total Production Workers

May '84  
32,400

April '84  
32,600

May '83  
30,200

Note: Data reflects revision to 1983 Benchmark.

- a/ Overtime at Premium Pay
- b/ Pay Increase
- c/ Less Overtime
- j/ More business other than Seasonal
- 1/ Longer Work Week

The index for food and beverages declined 0.8 percent during the 2 months ended in May. Prices of grocery store foods dropped 1.6 percent, mainly as a result of price decreases for fresh fruits and vegetables, meats and fish. On the other hand, prices of food consumed away from home rose 0.6 percent, and prices of alcoholic beverages rose 0.3 percent.

Housing costs declined 0.3 percent. Shelter costs declined 1.4 percent with homeowners' costs and renters' costs decreasing 1.5 and 1.3 percent, respectively. Lower costs were recorded for natural gas and fuel oil. On the other hand, house-furnishings and operations costs rose 3.4 percent, as many furniture items returned to regular prices from sales.

Among other categories of consumer spending, medical care costs rose 0.7 percent. Prices were also higher for

toilet goods, mens' haircuts, and other personal expenses. Entertainment costs, however, declined 1.3 percent.

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### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) <sup>1/</sup>

| Expenditure Category        | March<br>1984 | Percent Change |          |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------|
|                             |               | Two Months Ago | Year Ago |
| ALL ITEMS.....              | 305.7         | 0.2            | 4.3      |
| Food & Beverage.....        | 303.4         | - .8           | 1.6      |
| Housing.....                | 317.5         | - .3           | 4.6      |
| Apparel & Upkeep.....       | 214.5         | 3.3            | 1.8      |
| Transportation.....         | 303.7         | 1.4            | 5.1      |
| Medical Care.....           | 396.3         | .7             | 7.0      |
| Entertainment.....          | 235.3         | - 1.3          | 6.7      |
| Other Goods & Services..... | 300.0         | .6             | 7.3      |
| Special Index:              |               |                |          |
| Energy <sup>2/</sup> .....  | 160.1         | .3             | 5.1      |

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Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics;  
Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services,  
Labor Market Information and Research Division

<sup>1/</sup> 1967=100, except as noted.

<sup>2/</sup> June 1978=100.

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### Professional, Technical and Managerial Workers

- 100 Accountants
- 16 Auditors
- 114 Bookkeepers
- 13 Bookkeeping Machine Operators
- 194 Computer Operators
- 55 Programmers (All Types)
- 1 Chemical Engineer
- 2 Civil Engineers
- 9 Drafters, Architectural
- 6 Electrical Engineers
- 3 Drafters, Civil
- 3 Drafters, Electrical
- 4 Drafters, Electronics
- 2 Drafters, Structural
- 16 Electronics Technicians
- 3 Mechanical-Engineering Technicians
- 5 Chemists
- 3 Chemical-Laboratory Technician
- 84 Lawyers
- 2 General Medical Practitioners
- 45 Medical Assistants
- 33 Dental Assistants
- 22 Medical Laboratory Technicians
- 7 X-Ray Technicians
- 22 Nurses
- 63 Licensed Practical Nurses
- 6 Pharmacists
- 5 Sociologists
- 94 Guidance Counselors
- 13 Social Group Workers
- 48 College or University Faculty Members
- 16 Technical Publications, Writers

### Clerical and Sales Workers

- 535 Secretaries
- 1,455 Clerk-Typists

- 417 Stock Clerks
- 1,177 Cashiers

### Craft Workers

- 94 Automobile Mechanics
- 17 Diesel Mechanics
- 4 Aircraft Mechanics
- 5 Machinists
- 148 Carpenters
- 73 Bricklayers
- 33 Pipefitters
- 49 Plumbers
- 2 Apprentice Plumbers
- 16 Carpet Layers
- 6 Glaziers
- 45 Roofers
- 39 Sheet Metal Workers
- 83 Cement Masons
- 58 Electricians
- 154 Painters

### Service Workers

- 42 Chefs
- 784 Cooks (All Types)
- 339 Kitchen Helpers
- 46 Security Guards

### Laborers and Others

- 620 Construction Workers I
- 368 Construction Workers II
- 2,607 Building Maintenance Workers
- 26 Electronics Assemblers

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

### AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

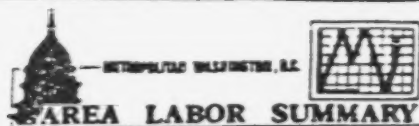


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